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An Able Address.

ADDRESS
—TO THE—
PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Central Committee, appointed by the Democratic State Convention, have thought proper to address you on the questions which you must decide at the next election. In doing so, we shall be candid, frank, and fair. Apart from the principle which should bind all men to the truth in political discussions, and in every thing else, we are well aware that any attempt to mislead you would injure our cause. It is yet nearly three months before the election, and there is no reason to believe that the public mind will not use the intermediate time in calmly considering the great issue before it. We are perfectly willing that whatsoever we may say, which is not justified by fact and reason, shall be set down as so much against us, against our party, and against our candidates.

The time has passed for the discussion of Bank and Tariff questions. We hear no proposals to enact a Bankrupt law, no word of opposition to the Independent Treasury. All these questions are settled agreeably to the Democratic opinions upon them. The rise, the prosperity, and the fall of the great Whig party, are themes for the historian, and full of instructive lessons; but we will not dwell upon them now.

It is the present duty of the Democratic party to stand over the Constitution, and "shield it and save it, or perish there, too." It is our task in this campaign to beats its enemies, separate or combined, just as they choose to meet us, to conquer them with an overthrow which will be a warning to them for many a year. And it must be done, or else this Union is not safe for a day.

We know very well how easy it is to sneer at any suggestion of danger to the Union.—But we know also that the federal relations of this Government are so delicately constructed, that they may be ruptured at any time by a serious error of the people in choosing a Chief Magistrate. The States of the Union are not held together by physical force like the dependencies of a Kingdom, nor even by political power, like different parts of the same State. They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union; and when it ceases to operate the Union will be unmade. Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic institutions, the feelings and the interests, real or supposed, of the other section, and what must be the consequence? We do not say that it would certainly or necessarily dissolve the Union. Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through so many perils, might save us again. But that man must be intellectually blind who does not see that it would put us in fearful danger. For this reason the election of a sectional candidate must be regarded as in itself a great and public misfortune. The party that avows opposition and hatred towards a certain class of the States as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country, or desires to be faithful to its government.

The greatest, the wisest and the best men the country ever produced, have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of a geographical party. Need we refer you to Washington's Farewell Address?—Need we remind you of the admonition which Jefferson and Jackson have given? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb at Mount Vernon, from the sepulchre at Monticello, and from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost indeed.

The most illustrious statesmen of later times felt the same fears for the Union, and assigned, for those fears, the same reasons.—Clay and Webster, and their great compatriots, overlooked all other considerations in the efforts they made to avert this one portentious calamity. Even Mr. Fillmore, the Know-Nothing (but Anti-Abolition) candidate, has not hesitated to say that the Union cannot stand in case an Abolition President, like Fremont, be chosen; and he lets it be very plainly understood that, in such a case, he would think a dissolution of it perfectly justifiable. When you consider these things in connexion with the fact that the ultra-Abolitionists, most of whom are acting with the so-called Republican party, openly profess their desire to break up the Union and to trample on the Constitution, how can you doubt that Fremont's election, or even the casting of a considerable vote for him, would prove to be a fatal mistake?

Yet we are no alarmists. We trust confidently in the perpetuity of our present Government. But that confidence is based in the conviction that the people will take the advice of Washington, and frown indignantly on the first dawnings.

The safety of this Union must depend on the triumph of better principles than those of Giddings and Sumner, and Garrison, and Hale, and Seward; and upon the election of a better President than John C. Fremont.

These men attempt to justify the miserable crusade which they are preaching against a portion of their fellow citizens, by asserting that the South have encroached on the rights of the North. They have pertinaciously declared that in all controversies on the subject of Slavery we of the North have been overcome by the superior energy and boldness of those who favor that institution "The Slave-ocracy," "the lash of the Slave drivers," "the aggressions of the Slave power,"—these are the phrases with which they describe the influence of the South in our National Councils. Northern men who do not join them in their clamorous abuse of the South, are charged with cowardice and are habitually called "Doughfaces." This has been repeated so continually and so impudently that many persons have at length been impressed by it. There are men among us who actually think that the North has been the victim of grievous wrongs, to which we have been submitting with a disgraceful tameness of spirit.—This is an artful appeal to a point of honor on which all men are sensitive, and it is not wonderful that those who are weak enough to be deceived by it should also be weak enough to break out into denunciation of the South, as a cheap and safe way of showing their courage.

Candor requires us to say that if there is truth in this the Democracy ought to be defeated. If that party has ever counselled submission to wrong, oppression, and injury, it is not worthy your confidence and support. If we have ever yielded to our Southern brethren a right which the Constitution, in its letter or spirit, did not give them—if we have made any concession to them in the way of compromise, which was not required by a fair and manly sense of justice—then we admit that Abolitionism has the right side of this argument.

But we totally deny the truth of this impudent accusation. It is false in the aggregate and false in detail; false in the sum total, and false in every one of its items. We pronounce it a libel on both sections of the Union. It could be invented only in a spirit of sheer mendacity; it can be believed only by gross ignorance or childish credulity.

The fact that the Democratic party in the North has behaved with honorable magnanimity and fairness to the weaker section—their brethren in the South—this is our crime—this is the wrong which we and our fathers have been heaping on our own heads for three quarters of a century. This is the offence which the Abolitionists would punish by bringing our Government to a violent end, and by covering our whole country with shame and ruin.

Before the formation of the Constitution it was feared that the interests, opinions and feelings of the different States, were so various and so much opposed, that no general government could possibly be established.—Such was the view of the subject taken by Washington himself. But the effort was made. It owed its success simply to the fact that the right of each State to manage its own domestic concerns in its own way, was fully conceded.

It was easily foreseen that great difference of opinion and feeling would exist between the people of the several States, in regard to the treatment that ought to be bestowed upon the black race, who were among us, but not of us—who were on our soil, and yet not a part of the people, nor qualified in any way to be our equals. This race was then held in slavery, or involuntary servitude, by the laws of all the States except one. But in the North their numbers were few, and the climate unsuited to them, while in the South it was just the reverse. It was utterly out of the question to expect unanimity on a subject like this. It could be managed in one way only; and that way was by agreeing that each State should determine the whole matter for itself, and on its own responsibility. It was then solemnly agreed that the Federal Government should not interfere with Slavery; and that no State should interfere with it in any other State, either directly or indirectly. And all the people said amen! If the solemn assurances of mutual forbearance then given and sworn to so often since, have been belied and violated, it has not been done with the consent of the Democracy.

The question of involuntary servitude had engaged the earnest attention of the sages of the revolution. There can be no doubt that if they could have provided for its amelioration and gradual emancipation, would have done so; they found it, however, incorporated in the social system of all the States but one, and they dealt with it according to the exigencies of the times in which they lived. We all know that even at that early day it was a subject of mutual irritation and excitement; and although the wonderful uses to which the cotton plant has been applied, on account of the subsequent discoveries in the manufactory of machinery, were then scarcely anticipated, it is enough to say that the republican fathers could not dispose of this slavery question until they agreed upon the basis which led to the formation of the Constitution; the recognition of the domestic institutions of the South, in the ratio of representation and in the provision for the restitution of fugitives from labor. Twelve of the thirteen States that formed the Constitution, held slaves at the time that instrument was adopted, and by the quiet operation of the popular exclusive sovereignty six of these States have since become free. Throughout all the action of the framers of the Constitution, the idea which prevailed was that which regarded the negro as inferior to the white, and until abolitionism is able to convince the present generation that this idea is illogical or untrue, (and to do this they must agree to the doctrine of a perfect equality between the races,) all permanent legislation on the subject of the negro race must and will be controlled by the same sentiment. In the free States, at the present day, the negro is subject to a moral, and in many respects to a physical servitude, quite as injurious to his condition as the most fabulous pictures of Southern slavery represent his brothers' condition in the South to be. We do not call the Northern negro a slave, but in what free State is he equal to the white? In some States he is prevented from voting, in others he votes upon a property qualification; even in Massachusetts certain disqualifications are thrown in the way by those Utopian philosophers, who constantly prate of the equality of races; in others still he is met by a statute that excludes him altogether from entrance upon their soil, and *nowhere* is he recognized on the same level with the white. The white who intermarries with the black is everywhere regarded as a degraded being; and in schools and churches there is almost a universal bar between the two races, so that the rules of society and the laws of the States, even in the communities of the non-slaveholding region, are inexorably opposed to the negro. Why is it that Abolitionism does not begin at home and reform these things?

But again, there is no power which can prevent any State from passing whatever laws it may please under the Federal Constitution, for its own comfort and protection, and the very same theory which induces us to respect and to recognize the great doctrine of State rights in the South, under which it holds its own slaves, compels us also to recognize those laws to which we have referred in the North, in regard to the free blacks. The North regulates its colored population as it pleases, and is protected in doing so by the Constitution of the United States. All the negroes of the North are represented in the ratio of federal representation, and yet nearly all are disfranchised and alienated by the laws of the North. The South does as it pleases with its colored population, slave and free, and is protected under the Federal Constitution, but its slaves are only represented in the ratio of three-fifths in the federal representation.

In a moral point of view, it seems at least inconsistent that these abolitionists, who are entirely silent in reference to the negroes in the *free* States, should be so extremely vituperative when they come to treat of the condition of the negroes of the slave States.—Both belong to the same inferior class, both are so regarded in all the States. The South found a legacy in slavery, transmitted to it by its English ancestors, and the Constitution respected the institution as it existed when that instrument was framed. The North, while it has rid itself of slavery, (so far as the name is concerned,) still retains the right to protect itself against contact with a race which is stamped as inferior by all classes of whites wherever they are found.

The Northern States in the exercise of their undoubted constitutional right, consulted what they deemed their own true interest, and one after another, in their own time and their own way abolished slavery. Against these proceedings in the North the South uttered not a word of complaint. But the views and opinions of the Southern States were wholly averse to abolition. They believed it to be utterly impossible, without the greatest danger, not to their prosperity only but to their very existence. This was an opinion to which they had as good a right as the North had to the opposite one. But they were not suffered to enjoy and to act upon it in quietness and peace. At the very first Congress after the government was organized, a petition from the North was presented, praying for the abolition of slavery by Congress. Treacherous attempts to deprive the South of her undoubted rights to manage her own affairs, have been constantly made. The framers of the Constitution declared in its premable, that one of their great objects in adopting it was "to insure domestic tranquility." But the "domestic tranquility" of the South has been assailed by Northern Abolitionists, who knew very well that they had no business whatever in the matter.

A majority of the old States made the negroes free without opposition from abroad.—That it was wise for the North to do so all agreed; that it was just and proper in the South to make no complaint is equally true. Now let us see whether the South has gained any advantages, or committed any aggressions with reference to the new States.

Maine and Vermont were admitted as free States, and nobody asked them to put slavery into their constitutions. This was a matter of course, and so treated all around.

But with reference to the Western States, their exemption from slavery was not a matter of course. The South might have prevented it if she had seen proper. The whole of the territory north and west of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, belonged to the State of Virginia. She owned the land, and had the power to control the settlement of every acre. What did she do? She magnanimously gave up not only her political jurisdiction, but also her proprietary right to the Federal Government, allowing the voters of the North to settle its destiny and all its proceeds to go into the general coffers. Connecticut had a spurious claim to a part of it—a claim precisely like that which she set up to a part of Pennsylvania, and which was decided against her. But her claim to the Western reserve was conceded to her—she kept it, sold it, and put the proceeds into her own treasury. Virginia did not protest even when the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, abolishing slavery within the territory, which she had thus generously given away. Was there any aggression in all this? If there was "encroachment" on either side, who committed it? If there was unwise concession, from whom did it come?

The territory of Louisiana, including what is now Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and the unoccupied wilderness beyond, was purchased from France in 1803.—It was all slave Territory. We took it with a French law upon it legalizing slavery. It could not be made free without repealing that law. Missouri had been settled long before by persons who had owned slaves and who had held them there upon the faith of the law. They were not disturbed during her whole existence as an organized territory.—When she proposed to come into the Union as a State, her people, in the exercise of as plain a right as any people ever possessed, made a constitution for themselves, in which, with almost entire unanimity, they recognized the rights of the slaveholders to retain the property acquired under previous laws. Then arose the wildest yells of fanaticism. Large masses of the people in the North, and especially in New England, led on and excited by the inflamatory appeals of their leaders, grew almost frantic with rage. The sole cause of this outcry was that the people of Missouri had made their own constitution to suit their own views, and had not permitted it to be made for them by anti-slavery men residing in the Northern States. This was the head and front of their offending. Nothing else was charged against them. Yet every Southern member of Congress who expressed his opinion that Missouri had a right to make her own constitution was called an aggressor, a slave driver and a tyrant, while every Northern man who assented to the same simple proposition was denounced and abused as a coward, a dough-face, and as a recreant to his own section. So fiercely did this storm of calumny blow that the whole government reeled to it. There seemed no way left to avoid a civil war but to compromise. And such a compromise! It consisted in an agreement that Missouri might exercise her undoubted right, and have her own constitution if Congress would abolish the law legalizing slavery in all the territory outside of that State and lying north of a certain line. That Congress had any power to do this is now almost universally doubted, and by a large majority of the people it is totally denied that slavery can be forced, either in or out of the Territory, by the legislation of the General Government. Thus by mere clamor and abuse the North got an unconstitutional advantage, in return for yielding to a Southern State a privilege which no fair man can deny was plainly her own.—But even this did not satisfy the Abolitionists. They continued to insult the South for not giving up everything, and vented their abusive and slanderous epithets as vigorously as ever upon the North because it had not insisted on more. Was this Northern or Southern aggression?

In 1850, this cry of Southern aggression on Northern rights again rose to a pitch which seemed to put the Union in extreme danger. Again the trouble was allayed by a compromise. The nature, character and terms of the Compromise will show how much aggression had been committed then.

There were five measures included in it. 1. The admission of California as a free State. 2. The territorial organization of New Mexico on the principle of non-intervention, which it is known would exclude slavery. 3. The purchase of a large portion of Texas, taking it away from the jurisdiction of a slave State. 4. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. 5. The fugitive slave law. The first four of these measures were anti-slavery, and were demanded by the North.—The fifth one (the fugitive slave law) was a concession, not to the South, but to the Constitution. It was required by its plain and unequivocal mandate, and had been admitted by every President and every Congress, from the foundation of the Government, to be an imperative Constitutional obligation. For this, the same infamous assaults were again made on the eminent men who supported it. The only measure which the South got was opposed and resisted, even after its enactment, and in many places its execution was wholly prevented. We demand, again, where was the aggression?

It is on these facts we base the assertion that in every contest where the rights of the North have been entrusted to Democratic protection, they have been guarded faithfully and well. We have not resisted any just claim which the South ever made; we have meant to treat them fairly, and to carry out in good faith the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution. But if there has been any instance in which the South has got more than its due, the history of the transaction has escaped our notice. On the contrary, we submit to you, fellow citizens, whether the South has not got the scantiest measure of justice that could possibly be dealt out to her.—Has not the North had all the preponderance? Has not our section had the advantage of all the important concessions that were ever made?

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were slave territory. They were presented to us by Virginia as a gracious gift, and we excluded slavery. The State of Iowa, the territories of Minnesota and Nebraska, were slave territory under the law of Louisiana. We took them because we were strong, and we made them Free Soil. Slavery once covered the whole Union. Its Representatives in the National Government are now in a minority. Could anything but the grossest malice, the most stupid folly, or the most unmitigated knavery have suggested the idea that slavery was encroaching upon us while these things were going on?

Our limited space will not permit us to recount the many unjustifiable injuries which the Abolitionists have perpetrated and attempted to perpetrate upon the people of the South, upon those in the North who do not unite with them, and upon all the institutions of the country. They have sought every occasion and taken advantage of every event which could give them an excuse, for pouring out their venomous slanders upon the fathers of the Constitution, upon the Constitution itself, and upon all who support it.

This agitation began in England among persons whose gross ignorance of America was the only excuse for their insane hostility to our Union. They sent over to this country one Thompson, a member of the British Parliament, a man of ability, but reckless like his employers. Under his influence and direction, societies, modelled after the old English form, were established in New England. The avowed object of these societies was to excite insurrection among the Southern negroes. For this purpose they distributed among the negroes by every means in their power, pictures representing the scenes of violence, murder and arson, through which the slaves, if they would adopt them, might be free.—These things were accompanied by promises of aid and support from British and American leaders. Long subsequent to the time we speak of, Joshua R. Giddings, a member of Congress, and now the leading friend of Col. Fremont, admitted the accomplishment of this object, (a servile insurrection led by British officers,) to be the dearest wish of his heart. No doubt he spoke the general sentiments of his party.

Think, fellow-citizens, of the situation in which this must have placed the Southern people. They found the institution of negro slavery fastened upon them without any fault of their own. Many of them believed it to be an evil, but they could not help it. They had the wolf by the ears, and they could neither hold on with comfort nor let go with safety. A general emancipation would have been a virtual surrender of the whole Southern country to the black race, probably the extinction of the whites in their own blood. The fate of St. Domingo and the British West Indies forbade such a thought. It was in this condition that they were assailed by every means which malice and cunning could devise, in order to increase the danger and difficulty of their situation. Have they not a good right to complain bitterly of a party which was doing all it could to murder them, their wives and their children?

They did complain. But their complaints were uttered in vain. General Jackson called the attention of Congress to the subject, and a bill was brought in to prohibit the transmission of incendiary documents through the mail, but the South was in the minority and the bill was lost. It was not only lost, but the proposition to prevent the United States mail from being prostituted to the purposes of assassination and murder, was made the occasion for a new cry of Southern aggression, and every Northern man who favored it was again called a dough-face, coward and traitor.

In the present canvass, the Abolition party has a strength which it never had before. The dissolution of the Whig party has left many men without political connexions, and some of them have a causeless feeling against the Democracy which makes them embrace any doctrine, and risk disunion itself, rather than join us. Many of the adhering Know Nothings were led over bodily, with their eyes shut, into the pit-fall of Abolitionism. They have, out of these materials, formed a party which they dare call Republican. Yes, a combination of men, acting under the influence of opinions formed and developed in England—propagated by British emissaries—advocated by the British press, and aiming a direct blow at the only strong republic on earth—such a party adds to its other sins the base hypocrisy of calling itself by the sacred name of Republican.

Their only battle cry at this moment, and for some time past, has been Kansas! Kansas! Kansas! Mr. Buchanan will be elected President, and this Kansas question, with all its incidentals, will pass away among the things that were. When that happens, the people of this country will look back with wonder at the scenes now enacting, and think with amazement of the storm which a few fanatics and traitors could raise on a question so simple and so easily adjusted.

The Territorial government of Kansas was organized on a principle which permitted the men who might inhabit the new State to determine what should be its laws and institutions. Thus it expressly declared: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act NOT to legislate slavery INTO any State *or Territory*, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

That, too, was the very principle of the Compromise of 1850, with reference to California and New Mexico, and advocated by Clay, and Cass, and Webster, Let Whigs, Democrats, and Americans,—all men who love the Union,—listen to the language of the patriot Clay in his celebrated report introducing the Compromise bill: "It is high time that the wounds which it [*the Wilmot proviso*] has inflicted should be healed up and closed, and that to avoid *in all future time*, the agitation which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question—existing, as this institution does, in some of the States, and prohibited, as it is, in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government,—*leaving it to the people of such territory, when they have attained to a condition* which entitles them to admission as a State to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."—(See Congressional Globe, May 10, 1850, page 945.)

Certainly no man of ordinary foresight could have believed that honest men in the North, after contending for this doctrine five or six years ago, would turn around and repudiate it now. But these hypocritical pretenders complain of the repeal of the law known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Congress legislated slavery out of Territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., and permitted it to exist in all Territory south of that line; and yet, in the platform they have made for their candidate and party, they solemnly resolve, "that *we deny* the *authority of Congress*, of a *Territorial Legislature*, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in *any Territory* of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained." [Res. 2d, Republican Platform, 1856.]

Thus the very Compromise, which the Abolitionists at one moment pretend should not have been repealed, because, as they allege, it was a binding law and compact, they in the next solemnly resolve was no law—no compact; nay more, that it was beyond the power of Congress or of any human power to make such a law, while the Constitution shall last! But we pass from this to another topic.

Some disorders have occurred in the contest of opinion which has been going on in Kansas for two or three years between the pro-slavery men and the Abolitionists.—Whatever they amounted to, it is fit that those who committed these disorders should take the responsibility and bear the consequences. But no one can fail to see that abolitionism has exaggerated and perverted every incident connected with them in this way which in their opinion was best calculated to create prejudice and hatred against the South.—Their own share in provoking these quarrels they have tried all they could to conceal. Instead of proposing some mode of settling the disputes in Kansas amicably and peacefully, they have artfully fanned the flame and shown by their whole conduct, that they would willingly spread civil war from Kansas all over the Union.

Even an assault and battery, committed at Washington city, has been used as a means of stirring up the bitter waters of sectional strife. When riots have been raised in the North to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law, a law approved by Washington, voted for by Clay and Webster, and signed by President Fillmore, and murders committed for the same purpose like those at Carlisle and Christiana, these same abolitionists clapped their hands in exultation, and cried well done! When the South complained that her best citizens had been thus slaughtered for no offence but demanding their lawful rights, the abolitionists answered with insult and ribaldry. And now, when a northern Senator is caned by the Representative of a slave-holding State, the whole Abolition party is thrown into a wild commotion of excitement. We do not justify or excuse Mr. Brooks, but we think that those men who had no sympathy for Kennedy and Gorsuch might as well be quiet about Sumner.

In conclusion, we will briefly refer to one important fact, which ought to consign the leaders of the so-called Republican party to their political graves.

You are all aware that the Senate of the United States is largely Democratic. That body, some time ago, passed a bill for the pacification of Kansas, so just and so equitable, that no fair objection can be made against it. It provides for the admission of Kansas as a State, with such a Constitution as the people themselves shall choose to have; and that the vote upon it may be taken fairly, the most stringent regulations are made to prevent any man from putting in a ballot who is not a resident. It provides that any one who has left the Territory on account of the previous troubles, may return and vote as if he had not gone away. It abrogates all the laws passed by the Territorial Legislature complained of by the Abolitionists. No man can deny (and so far as we know it never has been denied,) that this bill, if passed by the other House of Congress, would at once settle the whole difficulty in a manner perfectly fair.—Even one of the Abolition Senators—Mr. Hale—admitted this, for upon the introduction of the bill he said, in the Senate:—

"But, sir, I do not want to dwell on that subject, but to speak a very few words in reference to this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Georgia. I take this occasion to say that this bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism, and to the sense of justice of the honorable Senator who introduced it. It is a much fairer bill than I expected from that latitude. I say so because I am always willing and determined, when I have occasion to speak any thing, to do ample justice. I think the bill is almost unexceptionable."

Yet the Republican leaders, in and out of Congress, are doing their best to prevent the passage of this bill. They do not want the question settled. They prefer civil war, disunion, and all their frightful consequences. We solemnly trust that these heartless demagogues will receive such a lesson at the next election from the people, and especially from the people of Pennsylvania, as will settle them and the Kansas question both together.

By order of the State Central Committee.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 24, 1856. NO. 14.

The Kansas Bill.

[From the Lancaster Intelligencer.]

What is this bill that the Black Republicans keep up such an undefined and senseless howl about, for the purpose of misleading and prejudicing the minds of honest and unsuspecting voters? The getters up of this cry are so regardless of fact, and so presuming of the ignorance and inattention of the people, that they start out with the false declaration, that in endorsing the Kansas bill the Democratic party has committed itself to the *extension* of slavery! Never did any party set out on an electioneering campaign with a more *false* declaration—and that, too, their whole stock in trade. To show these Black Republican falsifiers up in their true colors to the scorn and detestation of every sensible man, we quote the clause of the bill upon which the base lie is predicated,

SECTION 32. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Kansas as elsewhere, except the 8th Section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise Measures," is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, *but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Now this is the organic law of Kansas.—It is the same as that of Nebraska, but is never spoken of in connection with it, because, under precisely the same clause, this latter Territory has organized with *free institutions!* The provision distinctly is, "every intelligent reader will admit, that *the people shall regulate their own domestic concerns in their own way.* This provision is founded on a principle as old as Democracy itself.—The justness of the principle is as apparent as the right of self-government—indeed, it is self-government under the name of "*popular sovereignty.*" It is what every town and township, what every County and State, in their capacities ask for. Lancaster city has no right to join a part of the citizens of Manheim township and control their system of roads or schools: nor has a County or State any right to dictate a policy to any other County or State, or any State or combination of States to any Territory. The separate and independent powers of our Municipal, State and National governments, are peculiar to this country alone, and constitute the greatest safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people.

We suppose every intelligent person will admit that the people of Pennsylvania have a perfect constitutional right to either abolish slavery, which they have done, or establish it, if they think proper. The right to do so, pre-supposes the capability of the people to do so intelligently. Well, then, if here, in the heart of the old Keystone State, we have the constitutional right to decide the slavery question for ourselves, and are capable of so doing—does it not follow that if we emigrate to Kansas or any other of the Territories of the United States, we have the same constitutional right and possess the same qualifications for deciding the question for ourselves that we did whilst residents of Pennsylvania? Does the mere transfer of our citizenship from Pennsylvania to Kansas make us less men, or less capable of deciding for ourselves what is best for us?

But we need not argue the question any farther. The principle is so plain and unmistakeably correct, that it would be an insult to the intelligence of our readers to extend our remarks in favor of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty.

☞ Passion is the mob of the man, which commits a riot upon his reason.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 24, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria county.
SENATE,
JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair county.
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Blair county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
AUDITOR,
AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle.
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout.	24—John Keatly,

25—Vincent Phelps.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE SENATE IN THE FIELD.—The Fremont Senatorial Conferees of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, met at Altoona, on Friday last, and on the 3d ballot, Col. S. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon, was unanimously nominated as the Fremont candidate for Senator in this district.—Major's two big brothers were present, but could not prevent the Colonel's nomination.

AUCTION!—The great "American Party" of Huntingdon county has been sold—the whole kit and caboodle of Whigs and Democrats who had joined that now defunct party—have been handed over, "soul, body and breeches," to the support of Black Republicanism. The Chief Auctioneer on the occasion, was that honest political trickster *Major David McMurtrie!* It is generally understood that the people are opposed to any and every arrangement he may make. Glory enough for one day! It's all right, now, gentlemen!

The Ticket of the Factions.

The Fremont and American County Committees met at the Court House on Monday night, and after the withdrawal of several of the Fremont Committee men, those left, numbering fourteen, took the business of the American and Republican County Conventions into their own hands, and agreed upon the following ticket:

For Congress—John R. Edie, of Somerset.

Senator—A. C. Mullin, of Cambria.

Assembly—Dr. John H. Wintrode, of Penn.

Associate Judges—Jonathan McWilliams & Benjamin F. Patton. Benedict Stevens of the *Lower End* was stricken off the American ticket to make room for Mr. McWilliams.

Sheriff—Nathaniel Lytle, of Morris.

District Attorney—Theo. H. Cremer, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner—James McCartney, of Brady. John Flenner, the best man on the American ticket, was thrown overboard.

Director of the Poor—Joseph Gibbony, of Barree.

County Surveyor—John F. Ramey, of Huntingdon.

Auditor—James Cree, Republican, instead of George Hudson, American.

It will be seen that this ticket, manufactured to please Major Mack, his big brothers, and their pipers, gives the *lower end* the cold shoulder, and nothing more.

HE OUGHT TO KNOW.—Dr. Brewster, editor of the Huntingdon *Journal*, declared in presence of witnesses in the barber shop on yesterday, that every man on the "one-man-power" ticket, is for Fremont! Those only on the American ticket who were out-and-out Fillmore men were stricken off. As the ticket now stands the Fremonters have everything—Major Mack, with the assistance of his big brothers, having "sold out" the "great American party" to the highest bidders!

LARGE TOMATOES.—Mr. DANIEL PROTZMAN, of McConnellstown, will please accept our thanks for a basket of the largest tomatoes we have seen this season. Mr. P. will be hard to beat for the first premium—he is ahead, so far.

☞ AMBROTYPES.—We called in the other day and examined the specimens of Ambrotype Likenesses upon the table of Mr. GEO. H. AUXER, and can say, without hesitation that they exceed any ever before taken in this borough, and those wishing correct likenesses would do well to give him a call, examine for themselves, and be satisfied. Mr. Auxer has concluded to remain in Huntingdon until after the fair, so that many of our country friends will have an opportunity of securing good Ambrotypes.

A SOUND DOCUMENT.

The following letter from WM. A. STOKES, Esq., of Westmoreland county, is a reply to several questions put to him by the editor of the Pittsburg *Journal*, a Fremont paper. It seems that Mr. Stokes was one of the speakers at the late Mass Convention at Pittsburgh, whose speech the *Journal* reported, and commented upon, adding the interrogatories to which the letter is a reply. The positions taken by Mr. S. are impregnable against all the assaults of Black Republicanism—they embody the doctrines of the Constitution and the Democratic party, and are so plain that "a fool need not err therein." Let this letter have general circulation:—

REPLY OF MR. STOKES.

LUDWICK, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.
August 30, 1856.

R. M. RIDDLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:—I recognize and appreciate your courteous notice of the speech recently delivered by me in Pittsburgh. Its admitted fairness, the result of confidence and conviction, is a characteristic which it shares with numerous addresses by my Democratic brethren, who, for the temperate utterance of undoubted truths, have been assailed with a fury of invective novel in its intensity, and unknown in Pennsylvania politics until the recent attempt to subject our good old Commonwealth to subserviency to the vagaries of New England fanatics and the interests of New England speculators. Your impulses as a gentleman have constrained your columns to form an exception to the common course of the partizan press. I complain not, however, even of the vilest vituperation, for slander, injures only the slanderer, and the freedom of the press concerns greater interests than touch the private sensibilities of any man.

You publicly put three questions, and direct me as to the manner of reply. Not being a candidate for any office and asking no man's vote or voice, I am not bound to answer; and certainly if I waive my privilege and respond to your interrogatories, I am the proper judge of the mode of doing so. But I waive this also, and agree to your strongly stated suggestion that they be answered, "plainly and fairly, not by elaboration or evasion, or by homilies on good breeding or metaphysical abstractions or wire-drawn lawpleadings." We shall then see "whether the results" (as you predict) "differ widely from those which seemed to follow," what you are pleased to term "specious speculations in regions too exalted for the practical subjects before the American people."

In my judgment whatever is incomprehensible in politics is false. The extent of popular intelligence is the limit of legitimate power; for the servant cannot be greater than his master, and those who administer the government are the servants of the people.

Your questions are:

1st. "Are you in favor of excluding Pennsylvania white men from Kansas by filling the Territory with slaveholders and slaves?"

To which I answer NO!

2d. "Do you deny the assertion in the Declaration of Independence that, 'all men are created free and equal!' If not, how can you interpose to extend further the subjection of one race to the enslavement by another?"

To which I answer NO!—I assent to the sentiment quoted, and also to the declaration in the same instrument, that 'governments derive their *just* powers from the consent of the governed.' I would not, therefore, *'interpose'* to extend over a State or Territory, of which I am not a citizen, any law whatever, but would leave the making of the entire domestic code to those who live under it.

3d. "Do you agree that 'the North should be subdued in the sense of Stephen A. Douglas' insolent threat'?"

To which I answer NO! And I deny that Mr. Douglas used the language imputed to him.

Having thus categorically replied to all your enquiries, allow me to observe,—

1st. That I am not in favor of excluding Pennsylvanians from Kansas, because, as citizens of the Republic, they have the right to go where they choose and do what they please, except so far as restrained by law. The Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and this absolute equality among the people of the Union compels us to recognize the same right of emigration and settlement by those in the South as those in the North. We hold by a common title, and if we deny the right of the South we admit the invalidity of our own claim. That a man is a slave holder, does not effect his character as a citizen, and as it is in his character of citizen that he may perform *any* act which we can perform, he may, like ourselves, choose his home in any State or Territory. He must submit to the local law, whatever it may be, for when he selects his abode he must be assumed to accept all the consequences of the act. A slaveholder entering any State or Territory may bring his slaves with him—whether they will remain subject to his service depends on the law to which he thus voluntarily subjects himself. This is the risk which he must incur. But it is a hazard confined to the action of the people of the community into which he thus enters, and does not extend beyond. It is a submission to the sovereignty of the people which is not confined to any one subject, but extends to all matters of legislation.

A New Yorker, at home, may lawfully pass one dollar bank notes. We cannot prevent his coming into Pennsylvania, but we can forbid his putting those bank notes into circulation, and any organized attempt in New York to subvert our laws in this particular, or to limit their application would be repelled and resented as an insult to this Commonwealth. If a man comes into Pennsylvania his rights of property are dependent on Pennsylvania law, except under the special restraints of the Federal Constitution. If his own notions, wishes, or interests could make the law, we should have either the despotism of dictation of a single man, or the anarchy of rules as various and discordant as the men who make them. Do not these principles apply everywhere?—would not these fatal consequences follow, from like causes, anywhere?

Suppose the inhabitants of Kansas were unanimous in favor of the exclusion of slaves, would it not be monstrous for one immigrant to assume that he could take slaves there and keep them in defiance of the lawfully expressed will of the rest? It would be monstrous, *only*, because in derogation of the rule that the majority govern, for the *extent* of the majority does not determine the application of the doctrine. If, on the other hand, a majority of the people declare, by law, that this or any other species of property shall be recognized and protected, can it be maintained that a minority can at once annul the will of the majority and destroy the rights of property by limiting according to *their* views the application of the term?

These principles were settled long ago, when the blood of the Revolution baptized every American into the family of freemen. The sword of our soldiers crowned the people with the supreme sovereignty. The chief argument for the Revolution was the omnipotence of the public voice, and by consequence the right of the people to make the laws under which they live. Can those who say that Congress may make laws for Kansas, deny the power of the English Parliament of 1776 to make laws for the Colonies? Where would those who seek to force laws on the Territories, against their will, have been found if they had lived in the days of the Revolution and been called on to resist laws forced on the Colonies against their will?—Would they have refused or obeyed this British tyrant's call? Would they have been patriot whigs or tory traitors?

This sovereignty, in which each citizen shares, is a personal right older than the Constitution and higher than the law; which he carries about with him wherever he goes within the broad bounds of our glorious Republic; which is not lost by passing from one State to another nor limited by territorial lines. It is our most precious birthright—will be the richest heritage of our children—shall we abandon it at the bidding of a desperate band of disorganizers, or swear never to surrender it but with life itself?

Either popular sovereignty is true and safe, or it is false and dangerous. The whole structure of our government assumes the former, and he who denies it is no Republican—he who asserts it by force is a traitor. Why is it not to be applied as well in Territories as in States?

To say that the Missouri Compromise has destroyed this right is to assume that Congress may alter the radical relations which connect the citizen with the State, and that one Congress may divest at their pleasure the constitutional powers of all succeeding Representatives of the people. There is no such grant of power in the Constitution, and what is not found there and is not necessary, does not exist, because, by the terms of that instrument, the powers not delegated are reserved. To assume that an Act cannot be repealed is to limit each succeeding Congress at the pleasure of all preceding Congresses, and thus gradually to diminish the legislative power until finally present popular will would be wholly controlled by the sentiments of former generations. All laws are compromises, but the great compromise is the agreement to submit to the will of the majority. This is the only irrepealable law, for it is the human recognition of God's truth of man's equality—in organized Government equality before the law.

If Congress may interfere to exclude slavery they may with equal warrant interfere to introduce it. And thus in either way, destroy political liberty by destroying popular sovereignty. If so we have a new species of slavery introduced—the political slavery of the white man and a new master created—the Congress of the Union.

To assume that unlimited control over inhabitants of Territories is conferred by the clause, "Congress shall have power to *dispose* of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other *property* belonging to the United States," is to confound the distinction between persons and things, and convert citizens into chattels to be *"disposed of"* at the pleasure of the Federal Government. Horrible distortion of language—miserable necessity of subterfuge—which seeks by subjecting those of our own flesh and blood to worse than Egyptian bondage, to assert for the degraded creatures of a servile race an equality, impracticable, because forbidden by nature's eternal decree. As plenary power of legislation is granted *only* in regard to the seat of government, it is virtually withheld elsewhere. The Constitution is reconcilable in its several parts, and each of these with the great motive and chief object of its formation.

It is true that Congress may interfere to secure this right where an attempt is made to violate it, for a Republican form of government is guaranteed by the Constitution to all the people of the Union. This is not in derogation but in support of popular sovereignty, which is the principle which brings Republics into being. And as Congress must judge on application for recognition as a State, of the freedom and fairness of the exercise of the popular will, they may legitimately use the necessary means to secure this independence of action. It is in both aspects the power to preserve, not the right to destroy, this principle of Freedom.

2. To your second question I have also answered NO. In the fair sense intended by Mr. Jefferson, I agree that all men are "born equal." That is to say, each citizen of the State, may justly claim to be, in his political character, equal to all his fellow citizens. It cannot be pretended but that both Nature and Fortune unite in creating beings as various, in all the accidents of humanity, as their own numbers. If of that race of man which formed the State, they must be recognized by the State of which they are citizens, without regard to those inequalities. But such recognition depends on, and is to be controlled by, the object for which the State exists. By common consent and general necessity large classes are excluded from direct political action. It is with consistency therefore, that many of those who favor the extension of the elective franchise to negroes advocate also its extension to women. Certainly no argument can be presented in favor of the former which has not increased force applied to the latter. The answer to all these visionary projects is, that social order, without which there is universal anarchy, demands a rule for the practical application of abstract principle, and this rule can be found only in the will of the body of the nation.

Such was the view held by our fathers who declare in the preamble of the Constitution, "We establish it to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our *posterity*. Not to the negro, nor to his blood, but to the white race which alone created the Constitution and can alone control its action."

You ask, "would you interfere to extend further the subjugation of one race to another?" NO! I would leave all this, as a political question, to the several States, and as a moral question to the disposal of a higher than any mortal power; content to perform my duty as a man by respecting the rights of others; my duty as a citizen by obeying the laws, always observing that Christian charity which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

3. In reply to your other question I say that neither the North nor the South can be subdued, so long as they are in the right. The rock of refuge for weakness—sure shield against superior force—is the Constitution. The charge that Mr. Douglas ever used the language imputed to him by ferocious fanatics, is cumulative proof of the madness of those whose moral sense and political creed is bounded by the one indefinite idea of the excellence of the negro race.

The abstract question of negro slavery is one on which there may be a fair difference of opinion, but the founders of our freedom unanimously united in declaring that, as a political measure, it belonged exclusively to the several sovereign States; and the framers of the Constitution, with Washington, himself a slaveholder, at their head, expressly provided not only for the exercise of entire control of the subject by the States, but even extended into non-slaveholding States the rights of owners of slaves for purposes of reclamation of fugitives.

By the example of our fathers, and the sacred compact into which they entered, we are bound by every consideration of reverence for the past and hope for the future.

What modern man dare proclaim himself purer than Washington, wiser than Franklin, more patriotic than Henry? The great conservative doctrines which they taught should be indelibly engraven on our hearts. It is the glory of Pennsylvania that, calm in conscious strength and rectitude of purpose, she stands immoveable as her own mountains, between those in the North who are perverted by fanaticism, and those in the South who are inflamed by prejudice. Devoted to the common interests of our common country and ready to put down, with a quick will and a strong arm, all that may assail the integrity of the Union, which is the palladium of our freedom, or weaken the bonds which bind us together as a band of brothers, which alone makes us an example to the nations of the earth.

The price of political freedom is the sacrifice of private predilection for the general good. On this basis—by conciliation, concession, and compromise—our constitution was constructed; and it can be preserved only by the perpetual practice of these cardinal republican virtues. No delusive phantom of impracticable perfection should divert us from the plain path pointed out by those wise and virtuous men in whose footsteps we may safely tread.

Resolved to transmit to our children the blessings which ourselves enjoy, we should discard temptation to infidelity, and disown the tempter who would, under any pretence however specious, seduce us from our duty to the great Republic, of which we are citizens, equal in our obligations as in our rights.

The chief reply to all allegations of the dangers which now threaten the Union is, that the South is too weak for resistance to the will of the North. Is this the answer of a brother to a brother? Is it the answer of an honest man? Is it not on the contrary the proclamation of the tyrant's law? Is this what the Union has come to?

No, it is not, for the North will never sustain the assumptions of those who insolently assume to speak in her name the language of treason. In every state of the confederacy a powerful party still stands by the Constitution, and, discarding sectional distinctions, upholds the rights of each State to perfect internal independence and absolute external equality. This is the true conservative attraction which holds together the political system and keeps the stars of the Union within their spheres, all revolving round a common centre, without confusion or danger—a harmonious whole. The American people will visit with signal vengeance those who may diminish, by one ray from one star, the light of Liberty which streaming from this Western Continent penetrates the darkness of despotism and kindles hope in the heart of humanity throughout the world.

I write hastily and briefly for I cannot command my time and must not further intrude on your space. I will therefore pursue these subjects at a meeting in Wilkins Hall on Tuesday evening next, which you are invited to attend. Doubtless the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county will be glad to see you there. For myself I assure you of a cordial welcome, a fair hearing of any reply you may see fit to make and a respectful rejoinder by

Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. STOKES.

From the Ebensburg Democrat and Sentinel.

John R. Edie.

Two years ago, *John R. Edie*, was a candidate for Congress in this District. Previous to his nomination, he had been known as an ultra Whig; as a pious and devout worshipper at the political altar where *Clay* and *Webster* during their lives, ministered as the great high priests. About that time, Know-Nothingism began to develope itself, not only in this District but also in other portions of the State; but so secret and hidden were its tactics, that it was almost impossible to fasten upon its followers the sin of membership. Although *Edie* was strongly suspected of being a member of the order, his explicit denials of the imputation in private conversation, secured for him, not only the support of his old political associates, but also the votes of a large number of Democrats, for the reason that the latter regarded the election of his opponent as utterly hopeless, and because they were appealed to by his personal friends to vote for him—as a matter of course, under these circumstances, he was elected by a large majority.

During the following winter, we think in January or February 1855, a Know-Nothing meeting was held in the Court House in Somerset. It was addressed by *Lewis C. Levin*, of Philadelphia, one of the most rampant and scurrillous Know-Nothings in the State—at that meeting *John R. Edie* was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and in that capacity, introduced a series of resolves, asserting the right of Americans to rule America; expressing a holy horror at the dangers of foreign influence and recommending as a remedy, a radical change in the naturalization laws. This was his first public demonstration in favor of Know-Nothingism, and in this region, it produced towards him a feeling of the most sovereign contempt, on the part of those gentlemen, whom he had so basely and wilfully deceived. It was the first time they discovered, that to *lie* was part and parcel of the sworn obligation of a Know-Nothing. From that time, up to the present day, he has been among the most active and prominent members of the order; he has attended all the Know-Nothing State Councils and so zealous has he been and so distinguished a disciple has he become, that one portion of the State Council is familiarly known as *"the Edie branch."* This fact alone, is sufficient to secure for his name a lasting immortality. Such is his political record, briefly stated, so far as his Know-Nothingism is concerned. With what face can he appeal to old line Whigs, and naturalized voters to sustain him? He basely deserted the former in the hour of their trial, hypocritically professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous midnight oaths, he is foresworn to oppress and persecute the latter. He cannot plead that Know-Nothingism is politically dead and buried; that it is numbered among the things that were. He so far forgets his allegiance to the constitution of the country and so far attempted to prostitute his political influence to base and ignoble purposes, as to become a member of the midnight conclave, and by his acts he shall be judged.

What has been his course in Congress? What has he ever done that the people, whom he has insulted and betrayed, should stultify themselves by re-electing him? He voted for *Nathaniel P. Banks* for Speaker of the House of Representatives, knowing that *Banks* had declared that he was in favor of *"letting the Union slide."* That vote is a fit commentary on *John R. Edie's* patriotism. In harmony with his Know-Nothing brethren and Black Republican allies, he has shouted most vociferously for *"free Kansas,"* for *"free speech"* and for *"free men."* He has shed crocodile tears as freely as Tom Ford over poor *"bleeding Kansas"* and has piteously lamented over her future destiny; and yet, when the Senate of the United States, two months before the adjournment of Congress, passed a bill for the pacification of Kansas, which *John P. Hale* declared on the floor of the Senate was *unexceptionable*, this same *John R. Edie*, refused to vote for it. He was willing to disband the army and leave the frontier settlers to the tender mercies of the savage; but did he want peace in Kansas—no—not until after the Presidential Election. Deprive him of his stereotype appeal for Kansas and the opportunity which it affords him and his Black Republican associates, of denouncing Southern men and Southern Institutions, and appealing to the sympathies and prejudices of the North, and their occupation, like Othello's is gone. By his vote on the army bill, he is equally responsible with Giddings & Co., for the present troubles in Kansas; because when that vote was given, there was comparative peace in that territory; but the moment the result was known, and the President was thus rendered powerless by destroying the efficiency of the army, the Telegraph wires were set to work, and *Lane* with his deluded followers, invaded the country and the work of civil war and bloodshed again commenced. This was the commencement of the present Kansas difficulties. The Democrats, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, desired peace and labored arduously to accomplish it; but they were in a minority and therefore powerless. On *Edie* and his co-laborers, constituting the majority, rests the fearful responsibility. If an angel were to prepare a bill, for the settlement of the Kansas troubles, we do not believe it would have received the vote of a single Black Republican member of Congress, for the reason that if that question was settled before the Presidential Election, *Fremont* and his friends would be completely shorn of all their boasted political strength; their only plank would be completely knocked from beneath them.

What is *John R. Edie's* position on the Presidential question? Is he for *Fillmore* or *Fremont?* We have been informed that in Somerset county, where he resides, and where *Fremont* has but few friends, he passes for a *Fillmore* man, and through his procurement, the Know-Nothing paper in that county, ran up the *Fillmore* flag and hauled the *Fremont* banner down. In this county, he was taken in charge by the *Fremont* men, and as they refused to permit him to appear before the people, and define his position on this or any other question, we presume that he gave them satisfactory assurances of his devotion to *Fremont, notwithstanding the fact that he was a member of the Harrisburg Know-Nothing Convention, that placed in nomination the present Fillmore Electoral ticket.* He would naturally trim his sails so as to float with the popular breeze in Blair and Huntingdon; and proclaim himself for *Fillmore* or *Fremont*, just as public opinion might require.—One thing is certain and that is, that he is opposed to *Buchanan.*—That was to be expected and we rejoice at it, for we need not the aid and assistance of a man, who would so far dishonor himself, as to declare in the National Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th day of February last, that he was President of the true American party in Pennsylvania, and that he was the successor of that clerical demagogue, the *Rev. O. H. Tiffany.*

Democrats of Cambria! such is the candidate opposed to the Democratic nominee, *Cyrus L. Pershing.* The one is a high minded honorable man; the other is a mere trading politician, who would crawl into a Know-Nothing lodge and concoct schemes by which to degrade and oppress a portion of his fellow-citizens, and then crawl out again and denounce his fellow-conspirators, if by doing so, he believed he could better his political fortunes. Choose ye between them.

From the Hollidaysburg Standard.

Hon. John R. Edie.

This gentleman represented the 18th Congressional District, in the last Congress at Washington, and has been re-nominated by the Know Nothings of said district for re-election. It might be well to enquire what are the claims of this man Edie, over all other men in his party in the District, that entitle him to the distinction of a re-nomination.—Surely it cannot be the result of any signal services he has rendered the nation; because we know of none with which his name has been associated during the sitting of the late Congress. When he was not in his seat, which was often so, every one who knew the habits and inclinations of the man knew where to find him, when his vote was needed to carry any pet measure of the dominant party. On such occasions, the messenger was sent to one of the gambling hells that abound in Washington city, or to some place of even worse repute, where Mr. E. was always on hand, enjoying the luxuries of high life in Washington. We believe he made, or attempted to make a speech on the morality of caning Congressmen; but it fell still-born from the lips of its author. And this is the service which he rendered for the sum of $8 per day, and $6,000 of extra pay, which the K. N. members of the last Congress voted out of the coffers of the nation into their pockets.

The fact is, that this man Edie is a low-bred fellow, with neither manners nor brains, and is totally wanting in the first qualifications of a respectable Congressman. In fine, Edie is a forcible illustration of the doctrines of the Know Nothing party, which, like the boiling of a pot, always throws the scum to the top. Had it not been for the low tendencies of Know Nothingism, the name of John R. Edie, would never have disgraced the records of our National Legislature.

Happily the people of the 18th District have as his competitor, on this occasion, a gentleman, who is, in every sense of the term, his antipodes. Cyrus L. Pershing is a gentleman of worth and ability. He is a ripe scholar, excellent lawyer, and a highly accomplished gentleman. His private life is above reproach—an honest man and exemplary Christian. As a debator, he has few equals; whilst his urbanity and suavity of manner is so captivating, that to know him is to love him. In Mr. Pershing, the people would have a frank, fearless, honest, moral and exemplary man to see to their interests; whose character would add lustre to any station in life;—whilst his talents would redound to the credit and honor of his constituents. Surely, the people will not hesitate to choose between these two men, and that their choice will fall upon Cyrus L. Pershing, there can be no doubt. If it be objected by any one that we have spoken harshly of Mr. Edie, we answer that we have spoken but the truth, which, as a public journalist, we are bound to do. We can point to the record of Mr. Edie's public life, both at Harrisburg and Washington City, and fix beyond the power of refutation, every charge we have made against him in this article.

From the Phila. Argus, Sept. 19:

The Old-Line Whigs at the Great Meeting on Wednesday.

As an evidence of the feeling which prevails throughout this community in favor of constitutional principles, we gladly refer to the number of old-line Whigs who participated in the vast ovation in Independence Square on Wednesday last.

The President of the meeting, George M. Wharton, Esq., has heretofore been a member of the old-line Whig party, and occupies a high position in his profession and in society. Amongst the Vice Presidents formerly attached to that party were Wm. B. Johnson, Esq., of the firm of Caleb, Cope & Co., Theodore Cuyler, Esq., a distinguished member of the Bar, William B. Norris, Esq., Surveyor of the Port under the administration of Gen. Taylor, Moses Thomas, Esq., the well known auctioneer, Thomas Snowden, Esq., the Whig President of the Common Council, a few years ago, Benjamin Gerhard, Esq., a prominent member of the legal profession, William G. Cochran, Esq., Wm. F. Boone, Esq., a member of the Legislature from this city, and District Attorney, under the administration of Gov. Ritner; F. J. Figueira, Esq., John Shaffner, Esq., a prominent merchant; Francis H. Duffee, Esq., Frederick Fraley, Esq., for many years Whig Senator from the city of Philadelphia in the Legislature; Robert J. Ross, Esq., the eminent banker, Daniel Deal, Esq., William Sargeant, Esq., son of the lamented John Sargeant, the old-line Whig leader for years in Philadelphia; Stacy Barcroft, Esq.; and from the interior of the State the names of such former Whigs as John H. Berryhill, of Dauphin; William Carpenter and David Longenecker, of Lancaster, show the feeling that prevails elsewhere.

Every day convinces us that the disunion movements of the opposition will nowhere be more sternly rebuked than in the City of Philadelphia. We have on all sides intelligent and influential citizens declaring their determination to oppose the fusion State ticket, and to stand up to the Democratic nominations in October. It would be strange if it were otherwise. It would be remarkable if in the midst of the perils which surround us, men could be found willing to assist in the movement for the election of John C. Fremont, with the fact before their eyes that the success of that movement would paralyze our industry and prostrate the great interests of this splendid metropolis.

Reasons of the Negro Douglass for Supporting John C. Fremont.

Fred. Douglass, in his paper of August 15, took down the names of the radical Abolition candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and put up the names of FREMONT and DAYTON. Let all who follow negro dictation and morals under the leadership of a negro editor mark well his reasons for this course:

"In supporting Fremont and Dayton, we are in no wise required to abandon a single anti-slavery truth or principle which we have hitherto cherished and publicly advocated.—Hereafter, as hitherto, we shall contend for every principle and maintain every doctrine laid down in the platform of the radical Abolitionists. The unconstitutionality of slavery, the illegality of slavery, the right of federal government to abolish slavery in every part of this republic, whether in States or Territories will be as firmly held and as sternly insisted upon as hitherto. And we are the more reconciled to accepting Fremont and Dayton by the fact that they *are surrounded by a party of progressive men.* We take them, therefore, not merely for what they are, but for what we have good reason to believe *they will all become when they have lived for a time in the element of anti-slavery disunion.* In supporting them we neither dishonor our principles nor lessen our means of securing their adoption and active application. We can reach the ears and hearts of as great a number within the ranks of the Republican party as we could possibly do by remaining outside those ranks. We know of no law applicable to the progress and promulgation of radical Abolition principles which would act less favorably towards our principles inside the party than outside of it.

"The right and duty of the federal government to abolish slavery everywhere in the United States is entirely true and deeply important—and yet, it must be confessed that this doctrine has been made appreciable but to a few minds, the dwellers in the mountain peaks of the moral world, who catch the first beams of morning long before the slumberers in the valleys awake from their dreams. This new doctrine, we think, may very properly be left to take its turn in the arena of discussion. Time and argument will do more for its progress, and its final adoption by the people, than can be done for it in the present crisis by the few votes of the isolated radical abolitionists."

Colored Republicans.

The Boston *Bee*, a FREMONT paper, reports a meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, who passed the following:—

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, will support, with our voices and votes, John C. Fremont, of California, as President of the United States, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President.

A FREMONT meeting held a few nights ago in Marlborough, Chester county, Pa., was addressed by a NEGRO! Some of the audience left—it was going it rather too strong for them.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Delegates re-assembled at the Court House on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16th, and after receiving delegates from districts not represented in the first Convention, proceeded to ballot for a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Nicholas Cresswell. On the first ballot,

Samuel Eby had	7	votes.
John H. Lightner,	28	"
George Jackson, of Jackson,	9	"

Mr. Lightner having received a majority of all the votes polled, on motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

The following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention request an active and cordial support to the candidates of the Democratic party, National, State, District and County, as peculiarly demanded of them at this crisis, from every member of this Convention and the whole party, in view of the duties devolving upon each of them in the issues now presented.

On motion adjourned.

[*Signed by the Officers.*]

A Voice from the Coal Mines of Broad Top!

Democratic Meeting at Coalmont.

A spirited meeting of the citizens of Tod and adjoining townships of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and others, favorable to the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge, was held at Coalmont, on the Shoup's Run Branch of the H. & B. T. Rail Road on Saturday, the 20th inst., and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—SAMUEL BROOKS.

Vice Presidents—Ezekiel White, Michael McCabe, Isaac Cook, Esq., N. G. Horton, John McGraw, David Barnett, Sam'l Kreiger, James Dunn, Miles McHugh, Daniel Foreman, Thomas W. Horton, Esq., and Capt. George White.

Secretaries—Edward McHugh, Adam Bryan, David Hamilton, William Foster and J. Simpson Africa.

The President in a few pertinent remarks stated the object of the meeting. After which addresses were delivered by Gen. G. W. Speer, of Cassville, Wm. P. Schell, Esq., of Bedford, and Gen. A. P. Wilson, of Huntingdon, each abounding in wholesome Democratic doctrine.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Huntingdon *Globe*, Bedford *Gazette*, and Harrisburg *Crisis*, and the meeting adjourned.

Enthusiastic Democratic Rally at Saulsburg.

The Democracy of West, Barree and Jackson townships, made a glorious demonstration at Saulsburg, on Thursday the 18th inst. In company with a small delegation from Huntingdon, we arrived there at 11 o'clock, in time to assist in raising a beautiful hickory pole.

At 12 o'clock, a delegation arrived from Jackson township, drawn by three eight-horse and several two-horse teams, composed of ladies and Democratic voters, with banners, flags and martial music. A team of eight splendid horses, from Barree, drawing a full load of the pure and unterrified, with banners, also, made a handsome display.

At 2 o'clock, the meeting organized on the hill-side, east of town, by calling GEO. JACKSON, of Jackson township to the *Chair*, and Martin Orlady, Henry Roberts, Thos. Ozborn, Daniel Massey, John Cuningham, (West,) John Murry, Samuel Coen, Major Alex. Bell, James Ewing, John Horning, Gilbert Chaney, Dr. E. Bigelow, Wm. Randolph, Sr., E. L. Everhart, Capt. John McIlroy, Job Slack, Moses Robison, Alex. Gregory, Alex. Scott, Abraham Cresswell, and Geo. McCrum, *Vice Presidents*. Dr. M. Miller, S. A. Cresswell, John Oaks, (West,) and Wm. Lewis, *Secretaries*.

The President, on taking the Chair, made a few purely Democratic remarks, when, on motion, Wm. Colon took the stand, and was followed by John Scott, Esq., and Gen. A. P. Wilson.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and we noticed many of the opposition present, who appeared to be well pleased with the remarks of the Speakers. If there were no votes made, there certainly were none lost to the Democratic candidates.

Senatorial Conference.

The Democratic Senatorial Conferees, representing the District composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, met at Altoona on the 8th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, and also elect a Senatorial delegate to represent said district in the next 4th March Democratic State Convention,

The Conference was organized by appointing P. H. SHIELS, of Cambria county, President, and JAMES MCINTOSH, Jr., of Blair county, Secretary.

The following Conferees presented their credentials and took their seats:

Blair—J. R. Crawford, James Gardner, James McIntosh, Jr.

Cambria—R. P. Linton, Isaac Wike, P. H. Shiels.

Huntingdon—H. L. Isenberg, Thomas Lincoln, Saml. T. Brown.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Senator, whereupon Col. JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair county, was unanimously nominated.

Samuel T. Brown, of Huntingdon county, was unanimously chosen as the Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Conference be published in the several Democratic papers in the District.

On motion, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

P. H. SHIELS, Pres't.

JAMES MCINTOSH, Jr., Sec'y.

Democratic County Ticket.

The indications are that the Democratic County Ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Every district in the county will give an increased Democratic vote. The "bargain and sale" lately consummated by the leaders of the factions has caused quite a "stampede" from the ranks of both parties.

The Allies of Black Republicanism.

The *Pennsylvanian* says that the letter of its London correspondent, published on Monday, contains the following startling extract:

"The almost exclusive topic of discussion, from the Ministerial "Bureau" of Downing street to the humblest Ale-house in England, is *whether the Republic of America shall stand in its unity with Buchanan, or fall in its dissolution with Fremont*—the former issue of your struggle being the hope of the Democracy and the dread of the Aristocracy of Europe. I trust that your Black Republican party are not so modestly blind to the merits of their cause as to imagine its partizans exist only in their native land; if so, perhaps they may be agreeably surprised to learn that *they may safely calculate on the firm support and alliance of Francis Joseph of Austria; of Frederick William of Prussia, of Queen Isabella of Spain, of Louis Napoleon of France, of every petty despot in Italy and Germany, and above all, of Lord Palmerston and the British Oligarchy.*

The deep interest felt in the present great struggle by the enemies of Republican Governments abroad, and their intense desire to see our grand experiment of self-government utterly wrecked by the continuance of sectional agitation, and the triumph of the foes of the Union and the Constitution, under the leadership of FREMONT, becomes each day more clearly apparent. Their presses and organs cannot refrain from giving vent to their feelings, and applauding Fremont to the echo, because they consider him a fitting instrument to effect the end they have so long but vainly wished for, the dissolution of our Union and destruction of our national power and greatness. They know that united we are impregnable against all their assaults, that so long as the Union survives all their malice is impotent, that under a flag of thirty-one States we can defend curselves against a world in arms. But if the foundations of our government be broken up, if discordant and jarring passions weaken and divide us, if our now proud Confederacy becomes a mere loose aggregation of petty warring States, we will be utterly at their mercy.—Hence their sympathy with the FREMONT movement. As the Republicans of America hail with delight a successful revolution against the aristocrats of Europe, and if necessary, not only sympathize, but contribute their means to sustain such a movement, so at this moment the tyrants and aristocrats of Europe are regarding with illy-concealed exultation, the Black Republican crusade against the Constitution and the Union, and doubtless contributing their means to sustain and encourage it. It is really astonishing what a lavish expenditure of money the FREMONT men are constantly resorting to. Documents are distributed by millions, presses are bought up by hundreds, and we are informed that a well-known gentleman of Philadelphia was offered by them recently $2000 if he would spend a few weeks in canvassing certain districts whore his efforts, it was thought, would prove particularly effective for FREMONT—an offer which, to his honor be it said, he indignantly declined. It has been a mystery to almost every one where these immense sums of money they are expending were obtained from. After making all due allowance for the prostitution of the Kansas fund to electioneering purposes, and the band of peculators and politicians who surround FREMONT, the conclusion seems forced upon us that the gold of aristocratic foreign enemies of the Republic has swelled their coffers.

Let all who have at heart the true welfare of the country consider well their duty at this great crisis, and pause and reflect, ere in an unguarded moment some unworthy or mistaken motive induces them to join the army of the foes of the Union and Constitution, and to thus plunge themselves and their fellow-citizens in an abyss of woe, gladden the hearts and fulfil the hopes of the tyrants of Europe, and strike down forever the beacon light of true liberty throughout the world.

From the Washington Union.

A Word to the People.

In view of the angry and dangerous controversy that is now agitating the country, we would ask a thoughtful attention to the most remarkable contrast between the character of the men who framed our government and brought it into successful operation, and those who are now prosecuting every means of desperation to sectionalize or subvert the government. For wisdom, virtue, and patriotism—for all the great and glorious elements of character that dignify and adorn human nature in its highest and purest range—Washington and his compatriots hold unequalled eminence. Through every trial of long suffering, danger, and discouragement, they went through a war of more than seven years, and sealed with their blood the mighty triumph of our independence.

This was the first step; the next was to form a government to carry out the great principles for which they fought.

The same men sheathed the sword and took up the pen in peaceful, solemn council to frame a government for the people by the people. It was a great task imposed upon wisdom and virtue to conquer the conflicting interests and opinions that were inseparable from the work. These were to be reconciled and harmonized as necessary to the consummation of the great end and object.

They accomplished it, to their everlasting honor, by cherishing a holy brotherhood, by subordinating everything to the one great purpose, and by laying covenant, concessions, and compromises on the altar of their infant country.

The work was not yet fully accomplished. The next and last step in this labor of love was to bring this delicate and complex conception into practicable operation,

The same pure master mind that led their armies to victory, and counselled them in their polity, was called to the civil administration of the government. History tells us how wisely he directed all things, and how well the vast machinery fulfilled every hope and every expectation. From his retirement at Mount Vernon he watched and prayed for his beloved country until he resigned his eventful life.

His co-laborers, though less renowned, shared his virtues and his immortality. Their great example is before us, and, lamentable to say, it is treated almost as a fable in this degenerate age. The proof is broadcast throughout the land. We have it in the guilty, criminal *sectionalism* that is dividing our brotherhood and tearing our Union asunder with unholy hands and for unrighteous purposes. Patriotism is banished in the reign of licentiousness; treason is stalking abroad unmasked; fratricidal blood is staining the land; fanaticism is strewing its baneful influence; the pulpit is desecrating its divine office by embracing the worst elements of political heresy; and these combined powers are pulling down the pillars of our great national temple, erected by Washington and his associates. This is the sad spectacle of the day!

If it should fall from its tottering base, who will survive the ruin? Some historians will look over the vast desolation, and will record the names of the traitors who conceived the fatal conspiracy, and the party that ruined the last home of civil and religious liberty.

We have but a short time left us to cure this impending calamity. We must not shut our eyes to our true condition, but realize it by looking at it, and tracing its consequences.

If we are capable of being true to ourselves, and rightly comprehending our all-important interests; if we have enough of virtue to choose discreetly between the principles of the great and good men that toiled for our rich inheritance, and the base heresies that are supplanting them; if we would have our Union permanent and our government prosperous, we must come promptly to the conclusion that we have departed widely from our duty, and that our only safety is in a speedy return to the paths and examples of those who had virtue and patriotism beyond the reach of faction and the temptations of unholy ambition.

We are aware that the agitations that surround us make this not an auspicious moment to proclaim danger. But duty constrains us to repeat the warning that we have often given.

Address of the Convention to George Washington, President of Congress.

The following is the Address of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States to GEORGE WASHINGTON, the President of Congress. It is a document which cannot be too deeply reflected upon.—It shows most clearly and conclusively with what a spirit of amity, mutual deference and concession, this sacred bond of our Union was formed:

SIR:—We have now the honor to submit for the consideration of the United States, in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us most desirable.

The friends of our country have long seen, and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different re-organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all.—Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest.—The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we have kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR UNION, *in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence.* This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, *is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.*

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, we have the honor to be Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

BY UNANIMOUS ORDER OF THE CONVENTION.

His Excellency, the President of Congress,

Facts to be Remembered.

Who nominated Mr. BUCHANAN? Let it be borne in mind, says the Steuben Farmer's Advocate, that it was the North! On the first ballot in the Cincinnati Convention he received ONE HUNDRED AND ONE votes from the Free States, and but THIRTY FOUR votes from the Slave States. The Southern States, with but two or three exceptions, voted against him in a body up to the last ballot, when they yielded to the force of public opinion. Yet, on every hand, you hear the Abolition orators and papers crying out that he is the Southern candidate—in favor of the extension of Slavery, &c., &c. JAMES BUCHANAN has been in public life for over thirty years, and we challenge any man to produce the first word or act to prove these base assertions of an unscrupulous opposition. He was born and educated, and has always lived in a Free State—and his public life gives the lie to the charge that he ever favored the extension of Slavery. He has always been faithful to the Constitution of his country, and has taken that as his guide on the slavery, as well as all other questions, and has always been found battling against the unholy schemes of Southern and Northern Disunionists. He is emphatically a Union man, and as such knows no North, no South, no East, no West.

And who is JOHN C. FREMONT? Born in a Southern State, and an upholder of Slavery through life, until within a few months past, when Seward and Greeley and their Abolition compeers had him nominated as the embodiment of Black Republicanism! And this is the man whom the Negro Worshippers of the North and East give to the freemen of Pennsylvania, and ask for their suffrages! This is the man, without the first claim or qualification for the Presidency, that the people of Pennsylvania are asked to support in preference to their own distinguished Statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN.

MARRIED.

In Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Maher, Mr. JOHN RILEY of Philadelphia, and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wallace, of this borough.

The printers, on this occasion, were kindly and most generously remembered, as with the notice, came one of the largest and most delicious cakes we have ever seen or helped to devour. May their journey through life be a pleasant one—may no cloud of sorrow ever obscure the horizon of their happiness—and may they live in peace, prosperity, and contentment, even to "a good old age."

On the 18th inst., by Rev. A. B. Still, at Mrs. Peightal's, Mr. EDWARD COUCH and Miss CATHARINE PEIGHTAL, both of Huntingdon county.

In Huntingdon, on the 21st instant, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. EDWARD B. AFRICA and Miss ELIZABETH DAILY, all of Huntingdon, Pa.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!—The DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE have appointed meetings—Grand Rallys of the Democracy—to be held at the following times and places, viz:

At MCCONNELLSTOWN, Monday evening, September 29, at 6 o'clock.

At MILL CREEK, Wednesday afternoon, October 1, at 2 o'clock.

At SHIRLEYSBURG, Thursday, October 2.

At SHADE GAP, Friday, October 3.

At SCOTTSVILLE, Saturday, October 4.

At CASSVILLE, Monday, October 6.

The following gentlemen have been engaged as Speakers: *Gen. A. P. Wilson, Geo. W. Brewer, Esq., Col. Thos. C. McDowell, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Wilson Reilley, Esq., Thaddeus Banks, Esq., John Scott, Esq., Col. T. P. Campbell, Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., John H. Lightner, Wm. Colon, and others.*

The Huntingdon Excelsior Brass Band will enliven the occasions by their soul-stirring music. The people of all parties are respectfully invited to be present and listen to the discussion of the principles and candidates now before the country, that they may arrive at that "Truth which is mighty and will prevail." WM. COLON,

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856. Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY at PETERSBURG, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.—The Democracy of Henderson, Porter, Franklin, Jackson, Barree, and West, and all Union voters of the Fillmore and Fremont parties, are invited to attend.

Cyrus L. Pershing, Michael Dan Mageban, T. P. Campbell, Thos. C. McDowell, John Scott, and other distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

BY THE PEOPLE.

September 24, 1856.

A RALLY AT M'ALAVEY'S FORT, On TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1856.—The Democracy of Jackson, and adjoining townships, will hold a Mass Meeting at McAlavey's Fort, on TUESDAY, September 30. All the friends of the Constitution and the Union are invited to attend.

Cyrus L. Pershing, John Scott, A. P. Wilson, John H. Lightner, T. P. Campbell, Wm. Colon, R. Bruce Petrekin, and other speakers have been invited to be present.

By order of

Sept. 24, 1856. THE PEOPLE.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR of Huntingdon county, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Sept. 22, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in Huntingdon, on *Saturday the 27th day of September, 1856, for the purpose* of choosing three delegates to represent the Society in the election of Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, at an election which will take place at the Institute, in Harris township, Centre county, on Monday the *6th day of October, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M.*

JONATHAN MCWILLIAMS, President.

Sept. 24, 1856-lt.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will commence its winter session of five months on Monday, November 3d.

It is hoped that the pleasant situation and salubrity of the village, the convenience and spaciousness of the Seminary, and the established character of the Instructors will secure the attendance of a large number of pupils.

Terms for Board and Tuition per session, $62 50

For day Tuition, from $8 to 12 00

Apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

Shirleysburg, Hunt. county, Pa. [Sept.24-6t.]

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. *Call and examine for yourselves.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LOST.—On the 8th inst., in the borough of Huntingdon, between the P. R. R. Depot and the Post Office, a RED SHAWL, with a yellow border, and satin stripe. The finder will please leave it at the Post Office.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its sixth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, commencing September 30th and continuing October 1, 2 and 3.

The annual address by Hon. George W. Woodward. Competition for the Premiums open to all.

ROBT. C. WALKER,

Pittsburg, Sept. 17, 1856-3t. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE JURORS SUMMONED for an adjourned Court commencing on the 22d September, are hereby notified that they need not attend, as *the causes for trial have been continued.*

M. F. CAMPBELL,

Huntingdon, Sept. 17, 1856. Prothonotary.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Pursuant to previous arrangement the Committee appointed by the military of the 14th and 16th Divisions P. M., met in Hollidaysburg, Friday the 5th of September. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. R. C. McGILL to the Chair, and appointing Major GEO. DARE, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by Major John C. Innis, it was, on motion, Resolved, That we hold a Union Encampment of the military of the two Divisions at Altoona, Blair county, Pa., from the 7th to the 11th October, next, and that a Committee be appointed to extend invitations to such companies as would be likely to attend.

The following persons were appointed said committee:

Maj. Gen. John C. Watson,	Capt. Jacob Higgins,
" " A. H. Coffroth,	" " R. A. Stitt,
Brig. Gen. R. C. McGill,	" H. Wehn,
" " Richd. White,	" J. H. Dell,
" " Geo. Buchanan,	" John Piper,
Major B. F. Bell,	" A. S. Harrison,
" John C. Innis,	Lieut. F. Cassiday,
" Geo. Dare,	

On motion, General Watson, Majors Innis and Crotsley, Capts. Wehn and Piper, and Lieuts. Ale and Renner were appointed a Committee to procure the requisite number of tents, and excursion tickets from the Penn'a Rail Road Company for all troops attending the encampment.

On motion, Major J. C. Innes of Hollidaysburg, was appointed Corresponding Secretary for the above committees.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the counties composing the two Divisions.

R. C. McGILL, President.

GEO. DARE, Secretary. [Sept. 17, 1856.]

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—ONE FARM in Brady township, Huntingdon county, *known as the Mill Creek Farm, containing 270 acres, about* 130 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation—considerable part of which has been well limed and a large quantity of lime putting on this fall. Limestone handy, and easily quarried, the balance of the land is in timber. There is erected a good Bank Barn with running water in the yard, good House with flowing fountain of pure water in the yard. Also, *a young apple orchard of 60 or 70 trees.*—1200 bushels good Wheat has been raised in a season off of this farm with corresponding crops of other grain. There is 40 acres of this land first quality bottom land.

ALSO—A FARM of 90 acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1¼ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856-tf.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOSHUA GREENLAND, High Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the SECOND TUESDAY (and 14th day) of OCTOBER, 1856, at which time, State, Congressional, and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person, in connection with the counties of Blair, Cambria and Somerset, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

One person, in connection with the counties of Blair and Cambria, to fill the office of State Senator.

Two persons, in connection with the county of Blair, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the office of Associate Judges of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West township on the south side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships, at the foot of said ridge, to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murray's Run.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house *in said borough.*

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Henry Selfridge at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the house of Joshua Shore, at the Three Springs in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main run from Elgy's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thomas Hunter, James Porter and John Wall, at the School House in the borough of Petersburg.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 10th day of September, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1856.

1856. 1856. 1856.

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths.—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL.

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞ TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & MCDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 2ND DAY of OCTOBER, 1856, the *following described property:*

A LOT OF GROUND in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Tan Yard, Tan House, Vats, &c., thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year with interest, and one-third at the death of the widow—interest of one-third to be paid to her annually during life—to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day when due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

ABRAHAM STATES.

Guardian of the minor children of Patrick Lang, dec'd.

September 10, 1856.*

J. STEWART DEPUY & SONS, Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, (below 8th) Philadelphia, have opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venitian CARPETINGS.

Also—Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugg, Door Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., which they are selling very low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail. September 10, 1856-3m.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia. Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856—1m.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No Humbug in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1. I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept 10, '56.-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons indebted to her are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to me.

BARLETZ EALEY,

Brady twp., Sept. 10, 1856.-6t.* Administrator.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞ Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by *their connection with the largest Manufacturing House,* (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO,

174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.

September 3, 1856-3m.

GUN NOTICE.—Andrew Wurfflein, Importer and Manufacturer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

No. 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia.,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel Shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purch

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county, at the Fair to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next, 1856.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$5 00	Best draft horse,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best riding horse,	2 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" colt under 1 year old,	1 00	Best match horses,	4 00
" brood mare,	3 00	Second best do.	2 00
Second best do.,	1 50		

Judges: A. P. Wilson, Esq., Huntingdon; R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek; John Colder, Porter; David Rupert, Hays Hamilton, Franklin.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair work oxen,	$4 00	Best cow.	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	2 00
Best bull,	3 00	" two year old do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	" calf,	1 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	3 00	Best sow,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best litter of pigs,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine wooled buck,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best fine wooled ewe,	3 00
Best Southdown do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best long wooled do.,	3 00
Best long wooled do.,	3 00	Best Southdown do.,	3 00

Judges: Samuel H. Bell, Shirley: Wm. Hileman, Morris; Peter Livingston, Barree; John Garner, Penn; Eli Wakefield, Brady.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.,	1 00

Judges: Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson; John Shaver, Shirley; A. B. Sangaree, Walker; Wm. Hutchison, Warriorsmark; Samuel Wigton, Franklin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	Best wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plough,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" windmill,	3 00	" mower,	3 00

Judges: John S. Isett, Franklin; Perry Moore, Morris; George Jackson, Jackson tp.; Kinzie L. Green, Clay; Isaac Long, Walker.

GRAIN.

Best wheat,	4 00	Best rye,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best oats,	2 00
Best Indian Corn,	3 00	Best buckwheat,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00		

Judges: Thomas Fisher, Huntingdon; Hon. Thos. Stewart, West; George Eby, Shirley; James Entrekin, Hopewell; Leonard G. Kessler, Brady.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best candles,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best carpet,	2 00
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best Maple sugar,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Best cheese,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catsup,	1 00	Best ornamental needle work,	1 00
Best honey,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best jelly,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

☞Persons whose trade is baking cannot enter this list in competition, as it is intended for the encouragement of housekeepers. But bakers may compete among themselves and obtain like premiums.

Judges: John Scott, Esq., Huntingdon; John Porter, Esq., Alexandria; Mrs. John Gemmill, Porter; Mrs. A. W. Benedict and Miss Prudence Jackson, Huntingdon.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best two-horse carriage,	2 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware,	1 00
" set of single harness,	1 00	" cooking stove,	1 00
" set of farming do.,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of boots,	1 00	" churn,	1 00
" do. shoes,	50	" best pair of horse shoes,	50
" side of sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble work,	2 00
" kip and calf skin.	1 00		
" side harness & upper,	1 00		
" lot of cabinet ware,	1 00		
" and greatest variety			

Judges: Gen. J. C. Watson, Mill Creek; Peter Stryker, Porter; James Saxton, Huntingdon; Dr. J. A. Shade, Shade Gap; James Wilson, Henderson.

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Best dozen Fall apples,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	3 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen peaches,	2 00
Best pears,	2 00	" " plums,	1 00

Judges: R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., Huntingdon; Dr. Wm. Swoope, Porter; Jacob Cresswell, Tod; Thos. T. Cromwell, Esq., Cromwell; David Hawn, Walker.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" turnips,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" onions,	50
Best sweet potatoes,	2 00	" celery,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" cabbage,	50
Second best,	50	" squashes,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" pumpkins,	50
" peppers,	50	" water melon,	50
" beets,	50	" musk melons,	50
" parsnips,	50	" beans,	50
" carrots,	50	" peas,	50

Judges: Israel Grafius, Esq., Porter; Alexander Port, Esq., Huntingdon; Gen. John McComb, Jacksotown; David Henderson, Franklin; John Gemmill, Porter.

FLORAL.

Best display of flowers in bloom.	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best display of plants,	2 00	Best bouquet,	50

Judges: Geo. C. Bucher, Porter; Col. S. S. Wharton, Huntingdon; Mrs. P. C. Swoope, Miss Julia Miles, Huntingdon; Miss Matilda Colder, Porter.

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks.	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Judges: Dr. John McCulloch, Huntingdon; Daniel Womelsdorf, Esq., Franklin; George Wilson, Tell; Simeon Wright, Esq., Union; Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., Huntingdon.

Judges on Discretionary Premiums, for articles not enumerated in the foregoing list:—Col. John Cresswell, Barree; James Clarke, Esq., Birmingham; Wm. B. Smith, Jackson; James Henderson and Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Cassville.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Pres't.
J. S. BARR, Sec'y.
Huntingdon, Aug. 26, 1856.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—OFFICE, 160 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, will be held at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

Premiums from $25 to $300, amounting in the aggregate to $4,000, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

A Local Committee at Philadelphia, representing the various branches of Industry, has been appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition. And $15,000 have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location, and the large amount of Premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856, will be superior to any of its predecessors.

A Grand Agricultural Banquet, in which ladies, as well as gentlemen, will participate, will take place on Friday, October 10th, when distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.

Favorable arrangements with the various railroads, for the transportation of Stock and other articles are in progress, the terms of which will be given on application at the office.

The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.

The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. JOHN M'GOWAN, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, 160 Chestnut street, (Rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.) or by addressing the Secretary, at Boston. MARSHALL P. WILDER,
President.
WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary.
September 3, 1856–3t.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

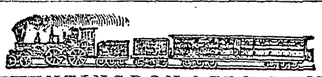
NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.
September 3, 1856–3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c. &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker,

Has opened shop on Hill street one door west of W. & J. Carmon's store. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired promptly, and in the best manner. All work warranted. September 10, 1856.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

On and after Wednesday, September 3, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	9.30	Arrive	2.01
" McConnellstown	9.45	Leave	1.46
" Pleasant Grove	9.54	"	1.37
" Marklesburg	10.04	"	1.25
" Coffee Run	10.20	"	1.04
" Rough & Ready	10.30	"	12.55
" Fishers' Summit	10.50	"	12.30
" Saxton	11.10	"	12.23
" Riddlesburg	11.26	"	12.07
Arrive at Allaquippa	11.36	"	12.M

SECOND TRAIN.

	P.M.		A.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	8.34
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.19
" Pleasant Grove	5.54	"	8.10
" Marklesburg	6.06	"	7.58
" Coffee Run	6.20	"	7.42
" Rough & Ready	6.30	"	7.34
" Fishers' Summit	6.50	"	7.16
" Saxton	7.10	"	6.50
" Riddlesburg	7.26	"	6.37
Arrive at Allaquippa	7.34	Leave	6.30

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with the following Trains on Pennsylvania Rail Road: the Express Train West at 7.12 a. m.—the Through Mail Train East at 2.36 p. m., and the Through Mail Train West at 5.18 p. m.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*
September 3, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, next, on the premises, ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situate on Stone Creek, in Jackson township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Margaret H. Cummins, and John McIlroy, and containing FIVE ACRES and one hundred and forty-six perches, with a GRIST MILL, having three run of stones, a SAW MILL, PLASTER MILL, and DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected. These mills are nearly new, have been constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, are situated in a good wheat growing district, and can do as much and as good work as any other mills in the neighborhood. To any one desiring to purchase mill property this would be a suitable mark. This lot, &c. is to be sold as the property of William Cummins, deceased, by his administrators.

The terms of sale to be one third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

JOHN CUMMINS,
GEO. JACKSON,
August 27, 1856. Administrators.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR OBTAINING A HOME IN THE WEST.—The undersigned offers to sell 4000 acres of fine tillable prairie land in a good healthy locality, within 85 miles of Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Rail Road, in Livingston county, Illinois. Will sell any number of acres to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment made to suit the circumstances of any persons that have too small a capital to open a farm on their strength. Men of large families can never have the same opportunity for getting a comfortable home. The proprietor of the land having a large farm opened, would give employment at good wages to purchasers that have more help than they need.

Will be found at the Exchange Hotel, until after the 1st September. Persons desiring to move to the West within 18 months, will do well to call.

JONATHAN DUFF,
Huntingdon, August 5, 1856. Agent.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the late Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster. Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,
9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.
August 20, 1856–3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO, Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN.
Sole Agent for Philadelphia.
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
August 20, 1856–3m.

COAL MINES FOR RENT.—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company have now, in addition to their mines already in operation, two more opened and ready to lease. For terms apply to L. T. WATSON,
No. 56 Walnut street, Philadelphia,
or JAMES BOON,
August 6, 1856–3t. Superintendent, Huntingdon.
☞Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, insert 3 times, and charge this office.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, on moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges. GEO. HARTLEY.
Huntingdon, August 6, 1856–3t.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.—The most correct likeness ever made; executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, LITHOGRAPHER, N. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Size of paper, 17x26. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again. july15

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. Colon, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation! ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT, Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
☞Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an unestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

A FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, 5¼ miles from Huntingdon and 2½ from Mill Creek, containing 115 acres—from 10 to 15 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a small log house and log barn, saw mill and school house. The place is well supplied with excellent water. There is also a good peach orchard on the premises. The farm adjoins lands of Hiram Grady, Robert Black, Jos. Dorland, and John Flenner. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing near the premises. JAMES SIMPSON.
August 29, 1856.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND,* and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are *a good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards,* on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whitoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.
July 8, 1856.–3m

☞Patriot & Union, Harrisburg. Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.
LOVE & M'DIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., incident to the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats,	87½
Summer Pants,	87½
Summer Vests,	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN LONG, *Administrator.*
Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent of SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS. it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Warriorsmark township, on the 8th day of August, inst., a large handsome MILCH COW, of a deep red color, with a white stripe along her belly, and about eight years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
Aug. 20, 1856. JOHN A. HENDERSON.

FARMERS OF THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, Growers of Wheat and Rye, Use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, if you want heavy crops, Or LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER. These valuable Manures have been used for the past six years successfully for the Grain and Tobacco Crop in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Islands of Bermuda and Barbadoes. A barrel, (350 lbs) is sufficient for an Acre of Land. The above Fertilizers are composed of reliable Chemical Elements, which largely increase the Crop and improve the soil, *doubling the value of the land.* Price of the Phosphate of Lime, is $40 00 a ton, Nitrogened $50 00, the American Fertilizer $25 00 per Ton, or $3 50 a Barrel, $1 25 a Keg; also, every variety of GUANO, Pure Land Plaster, Pot Ash, Nitrate of Soda, Bone Dust, Powdered Charcoal, &c., &c. GEO. A. LEINAU, Proprietor,
No. 19 South Front Street, Philadelphia.
☞Goods delivered free of charge.

To Wholesale Dealers, a liberal discount. Pamphlets in the English and German Language gratis. Orders at a distance, Cash accompanying or Draft, promptly attended to by G. A. LEINAU, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Diplomas have been awarded from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; New York Crystal Palace Association and New Jersey State Agricultural Society.
August 20, 1856–3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Thomas McCabe, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to OWEN McCABE,
August 6, 1856.* Administrator.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER,

DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and M'DIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon: R. Hare Powel, 50 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.
apl16

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.
☞Druggists and country merchants are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!
Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS and BRUSHES, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes,* Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits. *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin., by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patterhorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.
Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4¼ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon,